Railroads.

INTER ARRANGEMENT
OF THE
LINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.

...ued after Sunday, November 28th, trains will leave ...nd Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake ...s as follows:
...ago, Cairo and New Orleans Express.....11:00 am.
...(Daily, Sundays excepted).....10:00 pm.
...ago and Cairo Express.....10:00 pm.
...(Daily, Sundays excepted).....7:30 am.
...Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute, Alton, ...ge City, Kansas, and all points on Missouri river.
...Memphis, Napoleon, Vicksburg, Natchez, Galveston, ...NEW ORLEANS.
...and all intermediate points.
...ght train, with a passenger car attached as far as Kan... will leave at 5:30 pm (Daily, Sundays excepted.) On... pays a passenger car will be run on this train as far as ...

...ns arrive from St. Louis and Cairo at 9:10 am and ...

CONNECTIONS.

...Hott pm trains make direct connections at Mattoon ...Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for Alton and St. ...; and at Cairo with the railroad line of steamboats for ...ans, leaving Cairo on alternate days.
...Hott pm train makes direct connections at Tolono ...Great Western Railroad for Springfield, Jacksonville ...; at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for Alton and St. Louis, and at Odin and Olney with ...ois Railroad for St. Louis.

...S THROUGH TICKETS AND INFORMATION
...at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot, ...Michigan Central Railroad office, corner of Lake and ...ston streets; at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chica... ...al Office, corner of Dearborn and Randolph sts., ...at all Steamboat and Railroad Offices in the West and ...
JAS. C. CLARKE, General Supt.
...P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Supt. Chicago Division.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

...ICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R. R.
LAKE SHORE LINE.
...t Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.

...and after Monday, November 29th, 1858, Passenger ...will run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE
...ICAGO, FROM STATION CORNER OF WEST WATER AND ...COOK STREETS.

...am.—Stopping at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee at ...12:05 pm.
...pm.—Stopping at Evanston, Highland Park, Lake For... ...ll, Waukegan, and Stations north, and arriving ...in Milwaukee at 5:15 pm, and connecting with La ...Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for St. Paul and ...all points in the Northwest.

...WATERMAN TRAIN LEAVES CHICAGO AT
...pm—Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Waukegan at 6:35 pm.

CONNECTIONS.

...Milwaukee with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for ...dland, Horicon, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Lisbon, ...ton, and La Crosse, connecting at Stanton and La Crosse ...th three daily lines of Stages for St. Paul, Winona, Foun... ...City, Lansing, Red Wing, Prescott, Red Rock, Preston, ...ewater, Hastings, St. Anthony Minneapolis and Minne...

...Also connect at Junction with the Fond du Lac and with ...Fort Atkinson, from Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Wau... ...Ripon and Berlin. Also, with the Milwaukee and Mi... ...ppi, and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroads for Water... ...Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul, ...and all Western points.

...at Beaver Junction, with the Racine and Mississippi Rail... ...for Burlington, Elkhorn, Delavan, Racine, Beloit and ...ction.

...Night Trains leave Milwaukee at 6:00 pm, and Chicago ...:00 pm daily.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

CHICAGO TO PIKE'S PEAK.
PACIFIC RAILROAD,
OF MISSOURI.
THROUGH ROUTE
VIA ST. LOUIS.

...Four Trains leave Chicago daily via St. Louis, Alton and ...nger, the Illinois Central Railroad connecting at Cairo ...stations at St. Louis with trains of the Pacific Railroad, and ...Missouri City with daily line of stages for Kansas City, ...rsworth, and points on the river; at Tipton, the junc... ...n terminus of the road, with the great overland stage ...e of Butterfield & Co., to California. Also, with daily line ...ages for Jefferson City and the interior of Missouri and South... ...estern Kansas.

Through Tickets

...by this route, saving TWO DOLLARS, can be had at the ...ffices of the above railroads in Chicago, and at the all ...rincipal ticket offices in the Northwest.

E. W. WALLACE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Important to Emigrants to the Gold Regions.

...The Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express, Passenger ...and Freight Company, composed of the well known firm of ...Russell, Majors & Waddell, Leavenworth, Kansas, have ...ed control of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, has es... ...a line for the conveyance of passengers, express ...goods and freight to the mines, via the Central, Fort Riley ...and Smoky Hill Fork routes.

...This company have the contract for carrying the mails. ...The Legislature of Kansas has established a Weekly Mail ...by this route the above company are establishing camping ...and depots every twenty-five miles, and are supplying ...with ample accommodations for passengers and relays of ...animals. This route is up the valley of the Kansas river, and in ...well suited to within three hundred miles of the mines.

...An appropriation of $50,000 has been made by the towns ...between Fort Riley and Leavenworth for complete repairs ...of road and bridges.

...The advantages of this route over all others are evident, ...and it is over one hundred and fifty miles nearer the ...mines than by any other, being nearly on a direct line West ...of Leavenworth to the mouth of Cherry Creek.

...The establishment of the above road by the Territorial ...Legislature and the express company, is a sure guarantee of ...the superiority of this route.

...For full particulars for freight or passage, by this line, in... ...quire of

C. S. PRATT,
Agent Kansas Line,
Office 50 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.

...On and after March 4, 1859, two Through Passenger Trains ...will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water street, ...daily, as follows:

...:30 am—Day Express (Sundays excepted) arriving at ...Mendota 12:00 m; Galesburg 4:30 pm; Burlington ...8:30 pm; Quincy 10:30 pm.
...:30 pm—Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Mendota ...7:30 pm; Galesburg 9:45 pm; Burlington 11:30 pm; ...Quincy 3:00 am.
...Mendota Accommodation—arriving at Mendota at ...11:55 pm.

Trains leave Eastward as follows:

Leave Burlington.....7:45 am and 8:45 pm
" Quincy.....9:00 am and 10:00 pm
" Galesburg.....10:00 am and 8:00 pm
" Mendota.....12:30 pm and 12:30 am
Express Trains Arrived Chicago 6:45 pm and 6:35 am
Mendota Passenger Arrived at 3:30 pm.....11:00 am

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

...At Mendota with Illinois Central Railroad north from Aurora, Dixon, Freeport, Galena and Dunleith; and Stations ...for La Salle, Tonica, Winona, Panola, Bloomington, Decatur, ...St. Louis, Cairo, etc.

...At Burlington close connections are made by two daily ...trains with Burlington and Missouri River Railroad for Mt. ...Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Chariton, Fort Des ...Moines, Fort Desire, Grand Island, Council Bluffs, and all ...portions of Kansas and Nebraska, also with Daily Packets ...for Montrose, thence by rail to Keokuk.

...At Quincy direct connections are made by daily packet ...with Hannibal, and thence with Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail... ...road for St. Joseph, Atchison, and all points in the Terri... ...tories of Kansas, Nemaha, Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, etc. ...Also, with Packets for Louisiana, Mo., Keokuk and Warsaw for all ...points on the river.

...Also at Quincy, with daily packets for Keokuk.

...Tickets may be had at the Depot, at the Michigan Central ...Railroad office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and at ...corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
SAMUEL POWERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

...Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh ...Without change, connecting with the

Pennsylvania Central Route

...To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington ...City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jer... ...ney, New York, Maryland, &c.

...Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of ...all the Eastern markets at no additional cost.

...Through Express Trains

...Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren ...streets, Chicago, as follows:

...8:00 A. M.—Morning Express—daily, (Sundays excepted.)
...5:00 P. M.—Night Express—daily, (Saturdays excepted.)
...Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland, Columbus and ...Cincinnati Railroad for Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, ...Baltimore and Washington.
...Connecting at Galion with Cleveland, Columbus and ...Cincinnati Railroad, Bucyrus Branch, for Bucyrus, Mans... ...field, Mount Vernon, Zanesville, Wheeling, Baltimore and ...Washington.
...Connecting at Mansfield with Cleveland, Columbus and ...Cincinnati Railroad, Mansfield Branch, for Mansfield.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

...Passengers by this route will find that the trains both pleasant ...and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest ...cities in the United States.

...Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will ...find that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad ...connects with the Lake Shore Railroad, at the foot of Lake ...street, and with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana ...Railroad, at the foot of South Water street.

...Passengers are allowed 75 lbs. of baggage, and all extra ...baggage will be taken at the lowest rates.

...Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the ...West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Canal and ...Dearborn streets, or at the Depot on Van Buren street, ...Chicago.

...For particulars apply to

DAVT. W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.
...JOHN B. ANDERSON, Gen'l Superintendent.
...J. H. DURAND, Superintendent War Division.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

...The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Company ...having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Cen... ...tral Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through ...Freights, property can now be shipped on this line between ...Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, ...with promptness and dispatch. Contracts can be made at ...the following rates:

...No. 3 Astor Place, } New York.
...No. 3 North William street, }
...No. 3 Battery Place, }
...No. 84 Kilby street, Boston, }
...No. 3 Dock street, Philadelphia, }
...No. 3 North street, Philadelphia, }
...Depot, North street, Baltimore, }
...Depot, Fourth street, Wheeling, Virginia, }

...Mark packages via P., Ft. Wayne & C. R. R.

...For further information apply to

...J. H. WILSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
...J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agt., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
St. Louis, Alton and Chicago R.R
CHANGE OF TIME.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY FOR ST. LOUIS.

...On and after Sunday, the 30th inst., trains will leave the ...Depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, as follows:

...10:30 am Mail and Express, (Sundays excepted).
...9:30 pm Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

ARRIVE

Night Express.....8:00 am
Mail and Express.....1:20 pm

...DEPOT AT CONCORD, ...

Leaves Joliet.....2:15 pm
Arrives at Chicago.....7:00 pm
Leaves Chicago.....8:30 am
Arrives at Joliet.....12:45 pm

A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Supt.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.

...On and after Monday, Dec. 13, 1858, trains on this road ...will run Chicago as follows:
...8:00 am. For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Prairie du ...Chien.
...5:00 pm. For Janesville and Madison.
...Connects at Geneva with Galena & Chicago Union Railroad ...for Elgin, Dixon, Freeport, Galena and all points in the ...Northwest.
...Through from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without ...change of cars.
...Through from Prairie du Chien with a daily line of United ...States Mail Coaches.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Spring Route—Through Freight Line.

...From date and until further notice, Freight will be carried ...over this line as follows:

From Chicago to	1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	4th Class	5th Class	Extra
	21 lbs	21 lbs	21 lbs	21 lbs	21 lbs	21 lbs
Boston	$1.40	$1.20	$1.05	.90	.75	$1.50
New York	1.25	1.05	.90	.80	.65	1.35
Philadelphia	1.25	1.05	.90	.80	.65	1.35
Baltimore	1.05	.90	.80	.70	.60	1.20
Pittsburgh	.70	.60	.50	.45	.40	.80
Allegheny City	.70	.60	.50	.45	.40	.80
Cleveland	.50	.45	.40	.35	.30	.60
Erie	.70	.60	.50	.45	.40	.80
Buffalo	.70	.60	.50	.45	.40	.80
Rochester	.90	.80	.70	.60	.50	1.00
Albany	1.05	.90	.80	.70	.60	1.20
Troy	1.05	.90	.80	.70	.60	1.20

...Built Most to Pittsburgh, 20c. Grain, and Flour 10 cents ...per 100 lbs. Eight hours to Pittsburgh.

...Cover not Goods 25 Cents extra.

...Freight Delivered at Freight Office, corner ...West Van Buren and Canal streets, Chicago.

...Freight Delivered at Freight Office, Philadelphia, Pa., ...corner via Pennsylvania Central R. R. given by the Agent ...at Pittsburgh, Pa., North side Liberty street and Lacock ...street, and at depot at Canal street.

...For further information apply to Freight Agent, Chicago.

...J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agt, Pittsburgh, Pa.
...Chicago, March 2, 1859.

CAST STEEL.

...1-4, 5-16 and 3-8 inch square, 1-4 and 5-8 inch ...round, for sale by the manufacturer, with a good stock of ...other Steel, constantly on hand and for sale by

...JAMES H. WOODWORTH,
...11-16-cm3 No. 10 South Water street.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 43 CLARK STREET,

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year.....$6.00
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week.....15
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year.....7.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, six months.....4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year.....4.00
Weekly, single subscribers.....2.00
" 2 copies.....3.00
" 5 copies.....8.00
" 10 copies to one address.....15.00

☞ Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk. Address, PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1859. NUMBER 223.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Judicial Election—Tuesday, April 5.

For Judges of the Superior Court—

VAN H. HIGGINS,
GRANT GOODRICH.

For Deputy Clerks of the Superior Court—

CASPAR BUTZ,
U. R. HAWLEY.

A CITY NEWSPAPER.

Literally and without exaggeration, the Chicago *Democrat* is one of the papers we read of. Its like exists nowhere else in the whole world. Without news, without reliable market reports, without judicious and interesting selections of miscellaneous matter, with no character for truthfulness, without pretensions as the mouth piece of a party, without the patronage of the commercial public to relieve its sterility by advertisements, with a circulation that is just about proportioned to its merits, with all its editorials (except those which contain lies or libels) stolen bodily from journals that have some pretensions—how it lives in an intelligent and reading community like this is a wonder as yet unexplained. We can tell our readers the secret. They have heard of the operation called "pulling." The term was invented during the mayoralty of a certian official, who was accustomed to make descents upon houses of ill-fame, and drag their inmates before the Police Court, more for the gratification of a prurient taste, than for the revenue that the fines brought into the city treasury. The editor of the *Democrat* "pulls" the Court House and the Common Council. For twenty years, the operation has been continued; and no half-weaned calf would bleat half so lond as he, no ill-mannered cur-dog would growl so savagely, no *Sawy the Joiner* would roar so like a lion, at any attempt to interrupt the process by which he has grown fat. There is not an official of the county, not an office of the city that has patronage to give, that is not "pulled" and "pulled" again that the *Democrat* may live. The amount which annually falls into the money-drawer of that concern, collected for jobs that are execrably done, for advertisements that nobody reads, for Council Proceedings that appear after all interested have learned from the PRESS AND TRIBUNE what they contain, is not less than *twelve thousand dollars per annum!* That is pulling to a purpose.

In payment for pap like this, the *Democrat* never evinces any love for anything that does not bring grist to the mill of *Long John*, or that does not minister to the hatred which he bears to men better than himself. Its Republicanism begins and ends with that individual. Its desires for reform are loud that more money may be appropriated to itself. Its enmities are against those mainly who may at some time or another claim the printing of a blank in some other house than Jackson Hall. Its editorials are all of the black-mail pattern, and all have one aim—the libelling of somebody or anybody who may be instrumental in bringing this "pulling" to an end. Its party fidelity is always measured by the length and strength of the "pull" expected.

Without the run of the Court House and the Council Chamber, the *Democrat* would come to a dead halt. It stinks now wherever truth and decency in a newspaper are expected. But, as during a famous city administration, houses that would come down with the money or pay in kind, were exempted from the "pulling" process, so the money that keeps the *Democrat* a-going, and that carries its six hundred copies out to the doors of as many groceries every morning, is "pulled" out of the fears of those who give it. The *Democrat* is a candidate for the city printing in 1859. How far it may be able to terrify the aldermen elect into a measure to give it another year's vitality, the choice will determine whenever it comes off.

The Democratic Meeting this Afternoon.

Readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE know, or ought to know, who the parties are that have been instrumental in calling the meeting this afternoon, and what they hope to attain by it. From first to last it is a trick of the enemy, designed to weaken Republicanism by creating dissensions and animosities in its ranks, and by the way for a return of that plain rule in Cook County, under which good men have suffered so much, and the depraved and vicious have fattened upon official peculation and the robbery of the public. That there are some good and patriotic men enlisted in the movement is not denied; but that they are ignorantly and innocently as we believe, performing the part of dupes to shrewd and unscrupulous men plotting for the overthrow of the Republican party, and the ascendancy of pro-slavery Irish Democracy, is a fact easily susceptible of proof. The cry of partisan Judges is merely a part of the general scheme to deceive. Those who make it would be the most strenuous to place none but partisan judges upon the bench, were their party in the majority; and nothing can be truer than that, if they succeed in their present effort to disorganize the Republican party, henceforth Cook county will possess a strictly partisan judiciary of the Democratic pattern.

The Legislature, at its recent session, created four new Judgeships—two of them in Democratic districts, and two in a Republican district. With such a dislike for "partisan judges" as Democrats have evinced, we might naturally suppose they would give the Judgeship, at least of one of the Democratic districts, to a Republican. But what are the facts? In one of them, Willis Allen, formerly Democratic Congressman from the Ninth District, has already been elected; and in the other, James C. Allen, formerly Democratic Congressman from the Seventh District, will be. The Districts were made for them by a Democratic Legislature, and for no other purpose; yet up here in a Republican district, Democrats are opposed to "partisan Judges!" Out upon such hypocrisy!

With facts like these before them, and with the history of the Democratic party wherever it has let on its power fresh in their recollections, we trust Republicans who may have been unaspectingly led into the snare prepared for them at this afternoon's meeting, will at once retrace their steps. There is no safety for them in even a temporary association with the Irish Democracy of Cook county; and, what is more lamentable than any more personal considerations, by such an association they imperil the triumphs of Republican principles throughout the State and nation. Again we ask them to pause and reflect before taking a step fraught with so much mischief.

The Outsiding Trade.

The real cause of much of the difficulty in the Buffalo Convention, relative to the arrangement of time tables and the rates of speed, is not apparent from anything contained in the published proceedings. Away behind the thousand and one considerations urged, and probably more potent than any of them, was the prize of Western emigration for the Kansas and Nebraska gold fields—a prize ardently longed for and most tempting to the eyes of each of the two great interests into which the Convention naturally divided. So much of this travel from New England and the North as would seek the Southern lines represented in the Convention, as it pass to them over the Camden and Amboy road, the morning train on which leaves New York at 8 o'clock. To enable them to compete for it with any fair prospect of success it became necessary, 1st: That the morning train over the Hudson River Road which connects with the Cedar Creek line, should be coerced to the same hour of departure; and 2d: That the latter lines should be held back some four or five hours in making the run between New York and Chicago, to give the Southern lines time to climb the steep grades of the Alleghany Mountains, and thus depriving the Lake lines of their natural advantages in competing for the Pike's Peak emigration. Of course these two propositions were resisted by the lines which would suffer from their adoption, with an earnestness proportioned to the magnitude of the stake for which they were contending.

Elsewhere in this paper it will be seen how the contest resulted. The Lake Shore lines conceede two hours as to the through time, while the hour of departure from New York remains the same. With this arrangement, emigrants by the Lake Shore lines will pass from New York to St. Joseph, on the Missouri, in about sixty hours, running time—a celerity of movement that will undoubtedly attract to those lines the major part of the Eastern and Northern emigration. This is a "Ten-Strike" for the merchants of Chicago, if they will but bestir themselves in taking proper advantage of it. With a little effort it will make our city more famous as an outfitting point than St. Louis—but that little effort must be made to secure this result. If it is not, the living current will merely sweep by, leaving only a few dollars with our hotel-keepers, and our merchants will count not a single dollar more of gain at the end of the year. We have heretofore called attention to this outfitting trade, and urged the importance of advertising in order to secure it. The columns of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE show that a few have wisely followed the advice, and, we are glad to learn, are reaping a golden harvest as the result. It remains to be seen whether our merchants generally will share in this trade, or whether they will permit it to pass into the hands of their more enterprising neighbors of other cities.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

President Buchanan's Foreign Policy Endorsed by the Democracy of the Keystone State.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1859.

The Democratic State Convention met at 10 A. M. Geo. M. Wharton, Esq. was appointed chairman.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan have a controlling interest in the Convention.

Whilst the committee were preparing a report on resolutions, Mr. Snowden, of Philadelphia, made a speech in favor of the purchase of Cuba, and endorsed in the policy of Mr. Buchanan. He wanted no concessions to outsiders, and was in favor of a bold stand on national matters.

Mr. Rogers, of Somerset, replied to him, and was in favor of a national course. He was opposed to the Thirty Million Cuba proposition as being a bad speculation.

The resolutions adopted endorse to the fullest extent the policy of the President in settling the difficulties with Great Britain in reference to the freedom of the seas, and in settling the difficulties in Kansas and Utah, and in regard to the protection of citizens abroad. They advocate a revision of the tariff of 1857, also the acquisition of the island of Cuba by honorable and peaceable means, as being of vast importance to the interests of the country, and recommend investing the President with full power to open and protect routes across the Isthmus. They also approve the course of Senator Bigler, and an independent State Treasury on the principle of the Sub-Treasury.

All the resolutions endorsing the course and policy of Mr. Buchanan were adopted. The only resolution that aroused any debate was the endorsement of Governor Packer. The resolution endorsing the Governor was voted down by yeas 37, nays 38.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have taken the entire policy of Mr. Buchanan as their platform.

Right of Search—The Cooley Trade—Railroad Grants.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved of the following grants of land, inuring under acts of Congress:—For the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad and branch, 1,152,139 acres; for the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, 687,168 acres; for the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, 354,451 acres, making an aggregate of nearly 2,137,000 acres. Also 394,625 acres to the Alabama and Florida Railroad, in Alabama, to the State and company.

In regard to the right of search question, voluminous correspondence has been going on for a long time. The British Government finally want to know if we will consent to a plan of visit to our vessels, or, in other words, to legalize a trespass. Our Government refuses, and maintains that when a case of visit arises it must be judged according to circumstances. The whole question of the right of search, therefore, remains unsettled, and where it did at first.

Advices have been received here from Madrid that the Spanish government has determined to throw open the trade of importing coolies into Cuba, and to stimulate it as much as possible. The object of this movement is a double one. It is intended to increase greatly the present production of sugar, by decreasing the cost of labor to its minimum point, and to lead eventually to the abolition of negro slavery in that island, so as to make its possession as undesirable to all the great Powers as are Hayti and Jamaica now. It is calculated that 200,000 Chinese coolies can be placed in Cuba in five years, at a cost of not over $150 a head, and that the value of the slaves now there will be reduced in a corresponding ratio.

THE CITY

TRAVEL AND BUSINESS.—At our Hotels we find the number of guests arriving daily on the increase. The "Evening Change" at the Tremont House begins to look like old times.

BANCHER.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is to give several lectures at the West in the month of April. The matter of appointments is in the hands of our friend E. S. Wells, Esq., of this city.

THE TREMONT.—The elegant billiard room attached to the Tremont House, has just been refitted and furnished with ten new Phelan's tables. Lovers of the game, guests at the Tremont, will take their one from this fact.

A MODERATE INCOME.—The rents on the Couch estate, comprising some of our best business property, have recently been cut down for the coming year. They now foot up the snug income of sixty-five thousand dollars.

POLICE BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH DIVISION.—The whole number of arrests made in the South Division of the city for the year ending March 16th, 1859, was 5843; a large proportion of which were for larceny. The whole amount of fines assessed, not including costs, was $29,401 and amount of bail, $113,150.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION INDEPENDENT TICKET.—We are requested to state that a meeting has been called at the Young Men's Association Rooms to-morrow (Wednesday) evening for the nomination of an *Independent* or third ticket of candidates for the offices of the Association for the ensuing year.

SOLLITT HOUSE.—By reference to advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. D. B. Blakely has leased the Sollitt House, and will take possession on the first of April. If he caters to the palate as successfully as he has to the musical taste of our city, his success in his new vocation will be undoubted.

THE NEW SUGAR REFINERY.—The new sugar refinery just erected by Mr. Belcher, near the mouth of the river, on the North Side, was put in motion for the first time on Saturday. Everything worked smoothly, and it is expected to be ready to fill orders by the 1st of April. It is stated that twenty-four families have emigrated to this city, the heads of which will be employed in this establishment. This is one of the most important additions to the business of our city, which has been made for many years.

THE CASE OF POLICEMEN DUBOIS AND PAUL.—The case of the above policemen, charged with mayhem, in having knocked out one of Joseph Williams' eyes, came up for examination yesterday before Justice Millikes. After the examination of several witnesses, there appearing no evidence implicating policeman Paul, he was discharged. He was put on the stand as a witness for policeman Dubois. He did not help the case of his friend by his testimony, but rather injured himself. After hearing one other witness, the further examination was adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock.

FEMALE TEACHERS FOR THE SUMMER SCHOOLS.—The Trustees, and those interested in public and private schools, are requested to notice the advertisement of Rockford Female Seminary in another column. In nothing are more fatal mistakes made than in the employment of teachers. To secure a well qualified teacher is of the last importance, and the difference in the wages of such and the ignorant, pretentious pedagogue, ought not to be considered for a moment. We are specially pleased to call attention to this timely notice, as it shows that our Western institutions are performing their appropriate work. Let each one of these young ladies be employed at once, and we are quite sure that those who head our advice will have abundant reason to thank us for our suggestions.

THE CONCERTS.—We are much gratified at the alteration in Manager Ullman's announcement this morning, both as regards the addition to the already immense attraction offered, and the inducement held out to our citizens by the offering of the seats at one dollar each, to-day, at the music store of Mr. Gould. The new addition to the programme is the renowned French Prima Donna, M'lle Poinsot. Of her great merits as an artiste, we subjoin the following from the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*:

"M'lle Poinsot's voice is a soprano of great clearness, sweetness, power and compass, and she uses it with a finish and certainty of execution which establishes at once the thoroughness of her musical education. In addition to being a musical artist of the first order, M'lle Poinsot is an excellent actress, and both in singing and acting on Saturday night she completely carried her audience with her, and won for herself a success as signally marked as it was well deserved.

To characterize particularly the singing of M'lle Poinsot, we should say that it is remarkable for fullness and clearness of tone, and certainty of execution, both coming from her with an ease which fills the hearer with a pleasing confidence that one note of melody, thoroughly trained by art, dies on the ear only to be followed by another which can know no failure in the fidelity with which it will be given."

Madame Laborde, the pet of the lyric stage from Paris to Moscow, is also of the troupe. Her reputation as an *artiste* is second to none in the world. The sweetness of her voice and wonder of her execution is said to be only equalled by the renowned Jenny Lind. Her singing of the bravura style surpasses everything ever heard.

Next in this wonderful combination of *artistes* is Carl Formes. What shall we say to commend his abilities to our readers? He is yet fresh in their minds; especially the recollection of those wonderful resources he possesses, so rare in a basso, among which is that of subduing his lower notes to the most delicate pitch of melody. Their exquisite softness form an uncommon combination with those profound utterances, so full of grandeur, which form the substratum of his vocal expression.

Gustave Satter, the pianist, has long been famed as a pianist of the first school, having been a favorite pupil of Liszt. His compositions are popular throughout the entire world, and alone commend him to the favorable consideration of any audience.

Theodore Thomas, the violinist, also accompanies this corps, and will, according to the reputation he has acquired as director of Mason and Thomas musical matinees, add greatly to the concert's attractiveness by his solos.

With such a combination as the above, we have no doubt the sale to-day will be great, especially when we consider the reduction made by the "Little Napoleon" of Managers in the price of tickets—reserving seats without additional charge.

SEWING MACHINES AGAIN.—*Messrs. Editors:* The General Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Machines has thought proper to reply to my communication of the 16th inst., in terms not very courteous, while charging me with a want of it in referring to him and their Machines. Facts are stubborn things, and are apt to hurt those to whom they apply. After publishing in his pamphlet here, and causing the same to be published in many of the magazines of the day, that "All the patents of any pretensions have been brought fairly into competition, in every case the Wheeler & Wilson Machine was not the highest premium." The Agent for Wheeler & Wilson tries to evade the point by saying, "The charges made in nine of 16th are too absurd to need a reply;" and yet he admits that what he has published is not true in reference to the exhibition of Grover & Baker's Machines in the Northwest, and says, "The Grover & Baker machine has been withdrawn from competition in the Northwest," &c., and express surprise, which is wholly gratuitous, that I did not "press Grover & Baker to exhibit them," as I seemed to attach so much importance to Fairs. He also says, "To State or County Fairs I attach no such great importance." Yet it would seem that the very principal argument which he now admits to be untrue, are referred to as facts, and a few lines further on, the right of search, remains unsettled, and where it did at first.

Advices have been received here from Madrid that the Spanish government has determined to throw open the trade of importing coolies into Cuba, and to stimulate it as much as possible. The object of this movement is a double one. It is intended to increase greatly the present production of sugar, by decreasing the cost of labor to its minimum point, and to lead eventually to the abolition of negro slavery in that island, so as to make its possession as undesirable to all the great Powers as are Hayti and Jamaica now. It is calculated that 200,000 Chinese coolies can be placed in Cuba in five years, at a cost of not over $150 a head, and that the value of the slaves now there will be reduced in a corresponding ratio.

THE CITY

TRAVEL AND BUSINESS.—At our Hotels we find the number of guests arriving daily on the increase. The "Evening 'Change" at the Tremont House begins to look like old times.

BANCHER.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is to give several lectures at the West in the month of April. The matter of appointments is in the hands of our friend E. S. Wells, Esq., of this city.

THE TREMONT.—The elegant billiard room attached to the Tremont House, has just been refitted and furnished with ten new Phelan's tables. Lovers of the game, guests at the Tremont, will take their one from this fact.

A MODERATE INCOME.—The rents on the Couch estate, comprising some of our best business property, have recently been cut down for the coming year. They now foot up the snug income of sixty-five thousand dollars.

POLICE BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH DIVISION.—The whole number of arrests made in the South Division of the city for the year ending March 16th, 1859, was 5843; a large proportion of which were for larceny. The whole amount of fines assessed, not including costs, was $29,401 and amount of bail, $113,150.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION INDEPENDENT TICKET.—We are requested to state that a meeting has been called at the Young Men's Association Rooms to-morrow (Wednesday) evening for the nomination of an *Independent* or third ticket of candidates for the offices of the Association for the ensuing year.

SOLLITT HOUSE.—By reference to advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. D. B. Blakely has leased the Sollitt House, and will take possession on the first of April. If he caters to the palate as successfully as he has to the musical taste of our city, his success in his new vocation will be undoubted.

THE NEW SUGAR REFINERY.—The new sugar refinery just erected by Mr. Belcher, near the mouth of the river, on the North Side, was put in motion for the first time on Saturday. Everything worked smoothly, and it is expected to be ready to fill orders by the 1st of April. It is stated that twenty-four families have emigrated to this city, the heads of which will be employed in this establishment. This is one of the most important additions to the business of our city, which has been made for many years.

THE CASE OF POLICEMEN DUBOIS AND PAUL.—The case of the above policemen, charged with mayhem, in having knocked out one of Joseph Williams' eyes, came up for examination yesterday before Justice Millikes. After the examination of several witnesses, there appearing no evidence implicating policeman Paul, he was discharged. He was put on the stand as a witness for policeman Dubois. He did not help the case of his friend by his testimony, but rather injured himself. After hearing one other witness, the further examination was adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock.

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THE STABBING CASE.—Egan, who stabbed Wells at the Michigan Southern Railroad Round House on Wednesday last, was on Saturday held to bail in the sum of $500, Wells having recovered sufficiently to appear and testify in the matter.

LOCAL MATTERS.

GREAT JOB PRINTING HOUSE.—The Job Printing Department of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE Company is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and as Skillful Workmen as any other Job Printing House West of New York. The proprietors are prepared to execute all orders on short notice, in the best style, and at the lowest living rates. The numerous friends of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE are invited to call and look at our specimens and prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere. mh22-3m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sandford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

☞ Ladies will make money by sending crape shawls, silk and woolen dresses, to Sidney Smith, No. 192 South Clark street. He is a thorough and a practical dyer, his work is equal to any done by the best New York houses, and better than can be done by any other house in this city. Also dyes straw hats and cleanses carpets at 195 South Clark street. Prices reduced to suit the times.

☞ An adjourned Annual Meeting of the Lake Forest Association will be held on this (Tuesday) evening, at seven o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church. Five Trustees are to be elected, and other very important business transacted. It is important that every stockholder be present. Come yourself, and don't trust to proxies.

D. J. LAKE, *Secretary.*
Chicago, March 22, 1859.

☞ By the bye—speaking of that new suit—whenever you have made up your mind to get one, our advice is that, you *first* examine every other stock in town, and then visit Tappen's, at No. 109 Randolph street. His flaming stock now coming in, is not only cheap but fine and stylish, very hard to beat.

Grover & Baker's New and Improved Family Sewing Machines, $50—$75 and $100 with Hemmers. H. ALEXANDER, Agent.
1w-M18 166 Lake Street, up stairs.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—Northwestern Office, 169 Lake street, Chicago. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent.
mh5-5w

PIKE'S PEAK.—Trunks, Valises and travelling bags, manufactured expressly for a trip to the Gold Mines at W. & G. S. WRIGHT'S, 61 and 219 South Clark street. 1610-2m

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 155 Lake street. jel-h000

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $20 Sew

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1859.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

In pronouncing the above-named Convention a failure, in our issue of yesterday morning, which we did mainly upon information derived through a private telegraphic dispatch, we traveled somewhat beyond the record, as we now learn by the reported proceedings contained in the Buffalo papers of Saturday morning, as well as through the concurrent testimony of gentlemen who took part in the Convention. That the Convention was anything but harmonious—that extreme bitterness and unbecoming personalities characterized its various sessions—that the New York Central and the Western Roads found themselves united by an identity of interest as against the others represented, and that there was a failure to agree upon a common time-table for all the lines, is true to the letter, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings copied upon the third page. But still the Convention was not altogether a failure, and the St. Nicholas compact was not abrogated, though its tenure may be considered as of uncertain duration. Mr. Moran has given the requisite notice for its termination, but the testimony borne by each of the other lines embraced in the compact, of its favorable working, is so strong as to render it probable that this notice will be withdrawn.

A leading object of the representatives of roads East and West of the Lakes, was to secure a modification of the tariff of freights. The old schedule discriminated in favor of the Southern lines—especially of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and its connections. The President of the last-named road stated in the Convention that its net earnings, under the compact, had increased $103,000 per month, or at the rate of nearly one million and a quarter per annum. St. Louis is nearly two hundred miles further from New York than Chicago; yet under the schedule the tariff was precisely the same from New York to each place. As a consequence all, or nearly all, the freight destined for the Upper Mississippi was thrown upon the lines that could the most readily deliver it in St. Louis. Goods destined for any of the up-river towns, laid down at St. Louis, could be freighted by river to their destination at less cost than from Chicago. This placed the Lake lines at a disadvantage, while the St. Nicholas compact prevented them from using the proper remedy against it. They were damaged also in another way by the old tariff of freights. Transportation from New York costing both the St. Louis and the Chicago merchants the same, the latter gained nothing in competing for the Mississippi River trade, by its more favorable position with respect to the seaboard, while the former enjoyed all the advantages of its position with respect to the Mississippi. The general tendency was of course to increase the wholesale trade of St. Louis with the Upper Mississippi country, and to cut down that of Chicago; and this in turn would throw additional traffic upon the Southern lines, and cut down the traffic to the same extent upon the Lake lines.

To so modify the tariff of freights that goods shall be carried at the same rate per mile between the sea-board and Chicago as between the sea-board and St. Louis, was, as we said above, a leading object with those representing the Lake Shore lines, and especially of those representing the Chicago system of roads. Whoever feels an interest in the welfare of this city, will be glad to learn that this object was fully accomplished. Especially must it be a matter of congratulation on the part of our wholesale dealers, who now have nothing in the way of successfully competing with St. Louis for the large and ever-growing trade of the Upper Mississippi.

Remembering that by the old tariff the charge was the same to Chicago that it was to St. Louis, the following schedule of rates for 100 lbs. from the seaboard to the two cities, respectively, will show at a glance the concessions obtained in favor of Chicago and the Lake Shore lines:

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.
St. Louis	$1 70	$1 35	$1 20	$0 95
Chicago	1 30	1 10	1 00	0 85

It will be seen that the difference in favor of Chicago on first class freight is thirty cents per hundred pounds, or six dollars per ton; and on second class, which comprises the bulk of merchandise, twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, or five dollars per ton. This change from an unjust discrimination against our city and in favor of St. Louis, to a tariff based upon their relative distances from New York, will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to our people, both in the diminished cost of transportation and in the increased trade that will result from it. It will also add very materially to the annual net earnings of the various Lake Shore lines, and in this fact we have an assurance that a return to discriminating rates will not be tolerated by what has proved itself, in the recent Convention, to be the controlling interest in the compact.

The Convention failed wholly, as before stated, to exercise upon the time for starting trains, and the rate of speed. The Hudson River road would not change its hour from 6 A.M., nor the Camden and Amboy from 8 A.M. The New York Central, backed by all the Western Lake Shore lines, adhered inflexibly to the former; the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania Central and the New York and Erie stood out as stoutly for the latter hour. Finally, the Central and its interests met at the Clarendon House and agreed upon a time table, which will be found in the reported proceedings on the third page, and which, as regards the through time, was intended to be a compromise that would bring Mr. Moran of the Erie into the arrangement.

The Southern and Southwestern interests are to meet for the same purpose at Columbus, Ohio, to-morrow. It is not improbable that they will conclude to buy a 6 o'clock train over the Camden and Amboy Road. If they do, and should Mr. Moran accept the Clarendon House arrangement, the St. Nicholas compact will undoubtedly stand; if other councils should prevail, its fate is uncertain.

CAUSES OF CONGRATULATION.

There are abundant reasons why those who bear the American name should sometimes blush for the country of their birth. The decline into insignificance of the liberty-loving sentiment with which the fathers of our Republic were animated, the subjugation of the popular mind to the heretical enormities of the Slavery Propaganda, the mad spirit of filibusterism which, while it permits the President down to the smallest hawker in Democratic ward meetings in Chicago, the majority party of the country—the representative of its feelings and policy—is ashamed, the uncertainty in the Administration of the law, the impunity with which demagogues and swindlers prey upon the public, the numberless railroad and bank frauds, the importance which is attached in social and political circles to the influence of money—these, and an hundred other causes of complaint, make quiet and reflective men tremble when they look forward to the future; and blush for shame when the honor of the American name is called in question. But in spite of all that our knowledge of the disadvantages and drawbacks of Republican institutions may suggest, in spite of all that our accusers, attached to other political theories and other social customs, may allege, Americanism has compensations which attach all true men to the system which we have adopted. Look at Europe to-day, and compare its condition—the condition of the most favored States, even—with our own, and the wonder why, with all our internal disorders, social tyrannies and political quackeries, Americans should be content with Democratic-Republicanism as it is, ceases. France, under the guidance of a despot who has no care but for the perpetuity of the dynasty of which he is the representative, her people groaning under taxation that year by year grows more onerous, the liberty of the press destroyed, education in its best manifestations succeeded by Jesuitical scholastic delusions, individualism paralyzed under the weight of authority which permits nothing without its sanction; Austria, on exasperation of France in all the tyrannical dispositions of the government; Italy under the ban of a double despotism—that of the Star, and a false and fallen Church; Russia a dead sea of despotic power, in which any aspiration for rational freedom is quenched; England content, and, compared with the nations of the Continent, happy, but beneath a load of debt which her wars have brought in their train, and under the domination of an aristocracy which looks only to the preservation of its rule—these are the opposites with which America and her institutions must be contrasted. In times of peace we have no reason to be discontented with our comparative condition; and, in a time like the present, when the people of the Continent find themselves progressing toward war which they have no power to avert, and in which they must bear the burdens and destiny the cost, whether of life or treasure, the crosses and disquietudes incident to a Democratic government become as nothing, and those who endure them may devoutly thank Heaven that their lot is cast where it is. If they have no protection and no guardians in the officers of State, whose duty it is to look after their minutest action; if they have not the perfect protection which sees with an ever-vigilant eye to the security of their lives and possessions; if they have not amusements furnished by the government, if they have not dread at low prices fixed by the law—they have what is incalculably more valuable—that sense of freedom which admits of the domination of no master—that ever-present individuality which seeks its own happiness in its own channels, and that sturdy self-reliance and impatience of control which all men covet, and for which the even and unimpassioned existence under a despotism will always be cheerfully exchanged.

We do not intend to make a Fourth of July Oration, in which all the advantages, and none of the drawbacks, of the American system are set forth. We admit the bad while we claim the predominance of the good in American affairs. Democracy has its evils as well as its blessings. The latter are the fruit of the political theories to which the Republican party has pledged its support. The former are the expected and natural outgrowth of that demoralizing Pro-Slavery policy upon which, unfortunately for the good name of the country, the happiness and prosperity of its citizens, the affairs of our Government have been administered. A return to the pure maxims of the Fathers is the only safeguard against the free operation of the causes which make Europe what it is.

THE BARGAIN AND SALE.

When the Superior Court bill, about which this alleged a bargain was made by the Republican delegation from Cook County, was under discussion in the Senate, it was generally opposed by the Democratic faction in that body. On the final vote, by which it passed, it commanded the support of every Republican, one Buchanaer, (Martin, of White,) and two Douglas men, (Buckmaster, of Madison, and Kuykendall, of Johnson.) The Democracy as a body voted against it. Even Fuller, the Senator from Tazewell, living in Chicago—Mr. Beckwith's especial friend and warm supporter—afraid to deny the people of this county the relief that they desired, and equally afraid to vote against his party, dodged when his name was called, and though repeatedly sent for, refused to enter the Senate Chamber until the contest was over.

Now, if the Democracy bargained to support the bill, and agreed to accept a Democratic judge in consideration of their votes, *which they did not*, they flew the track at the critical moment, and thus absolved the Republicans from all obligation! Mr. Martin voted for the bill at the solicitations of Senator Cook of La-Salle, and in consequence of the aid which was extended to him by the Republicans in getting a direct vote on his famous resolutions. Kuykendall yielded to the solicitations of Mr. Judd, who knew his friend he is; and Buckmaster avowedly acted in disregard of the wishes of his party, and solely because he knew the condition in which litigants in Cook County were placed. Now the question is—Where does the bargain come in?

The facts which we state above are a complete refutation of all the allegations of bargain and sale; or if the bargain be still insisted on, conclusive proof that the Democrats, having turned tail and run at the critical moment, deserve nothing. Peck, we understand, does not pretend that he pledged the party to anything; Judd has no hesitation in saying that he did not; Buck was never consulted about the matter at all; Higgins truthfully denies the soft impeachment. Now who sold out the Republican party that the Chairman of the Cook County Democratic Association—the "no partisan" man—might be elevated to the Bench? Who made the bargain; and as the event proves, got cheated in the end?

The Next Census.

Provision was made in the Civil Appropriation bill at the late session of Congress for the preliminary arrangements for taking the 6th Census under the existing law. The President will no doubt soon appoint a Superintendent for the work. The Secretary of the Interior will follow the plan of the last Census in reference to statistics, unless Congress order otherwise. The apportionment of Representatives, it will be recollected, is settled by existing law. The number of members of the House was placed at 233, allowing additional Representatives for new States.

The present number of Representatives is 237. The addition of so large a number makes the moving of the desks from the Representatives' Hall a judicious and almost necessary change for their accommodation; and if its adoption now had not been deemed desirable on other grounds, it would have been likely to follow to meet the demands of the new apportionment.

Literary—The New Editor of Webster's Dictionary.

The subject of the etymologies of Webster's Dictionary has been the subject of much discussion, and the defects of this department of the work seem to be now admitted. The *Home Journal* of this week says:

"We learn, not confidently, but as an item of literary news, that a learned German Professor has been for years at work entirely remodeling Webster's etymologies, and that the conclusion of his labors will soon be realized in a new edition of the dictionary, with all those changes incorporated into its pages."

LAKE STEAMERS.—Before the adjournment of Congress an appropriation was got through for prosecuting the Lake Surveys. It was passed in the shape of an amendment to the Army bill. It appropriates $75,000 for the surveys, and an additional sum of $10,000 for publishing the charts for the use of mariners.

☞ Strawberries, asparagus, radishes, and shad, are among the table luxuries to be found in the New York markets. Two fine shad were caught, on Friday, off Staten Island.

☞ At the recent Commencement of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, two hundred and fifty-six young men received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

In compliance with the dying request of Hon. E. A. Hannegan, his remains have been interred in the city cemetery of Terre Haute.

In Wheeling, Va., an old man named McElroy, who has long been supported at the public expense, has been discovered to have about $40,000 at interest.

—At a social party in Providence, a few evenings ago, a lady thrust from her a young man who attempted to kiss her, with such violence that he fell and broke his wrist.

—William Chumasero, Esq., of Peru, has received from Governor Bissell the appointment of Judge of the Recorder's Courts of La Salle and Peru.

—At the election in Augusta, Me., on Monday, the Republicans carried everything before them with a sweeping majority. The Democracy were beaten in six of the seven Wards, and the Republican Mayor chosen by one hundred and fifty majority.

—One of Soulouque's great men, Gen. Dessalines, who left Port-au-Prince with the fallen Emperor, has arrived in Paris with a commission to prepare a house for the reception of his master. Some say that Soulouque is going to live at Bordeaux.

—Governor Brown, the late Post Master General, was an amiable but rather weak man, with little refinement, but great hospitality. His household expenses at Washington were at the rate of $30,000 per annum, which he could well afford. He was a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and had already published his biography, which he distributed liberally to his friends and adherents.

Expenditures of the Fiscal Year 1859-'60.

[From the Washington Union, March 16.]

The following list of the appropriations of the last session of Congress has been prepared in accordance with law by the proper officer, and may be relied upon as accurate. The "indefinite" appropriations authorized by the acts scheduled under that head, and by all acts of a private nature, will not, it is supposed, amount to more than a million or a million and a half; and it may safely be affirmed that the total appropriations of the expired session do not reach forty-three millions. Had the Post Office bill passed, the gross appropriations for the year 1859-60, exclusive of the postal revenues, would not have exceeded fifty-two millions of dollars. The estimates of the administration for the service of the year were for about forty-two millions, and thus has Congress for once approximated its appropriations to the demands of the administration. We annex the schedule alluded to:

APPROPRIATIONS SECOND SESSION THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

No. 8.	Support Military Academy	$178,000 00
9.	Providing for Lighting Streets across the Mall	4,000 00
12.	Expenses of Investigating Committee of House of Representatives	10,000 00
28.	Kingdom	1,710 00
29.	Consular and Diplomatic	1,047,745 00
30.	Civil	30,027,467 50
32.	To carry out treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes	862,705 00
33.	Legislative, executive and judicial	2,842,750 00
34.	Light-house	851,097 79
35.	Sundry civil	3,100,067 67
36.	Army, fortifications, arsenals, roads, and other objects	13,259,845 76
40.	Expenses Investigating Committee of House of Representatives	10,000 00
41.	Pension	852,000 00
		$41,125,306 21

INDEFINITE.

19. An act to provide for the payment of the claims of the State of Maine for expenses incurred by that State in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war.

23. An act to amend an act entitled an act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States.

24. An act giving the assent of Congress to a law of the Missouri Legislature for the application of the reserved two per cent. land fund of that State.

30. An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, concluded on the 8th November, 1858, at Shanghae.

33. Sundry civil—interest on moneys advanced by Gov. Douglas.

36. Army—2d section—repayment to the State of Texas for moneys advanced in calling out troops by General Persifer F. Smith, in 1854.

Movements of the Propaganda in Pennsylvania.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan, derisively calling themselves the National Democracy of Pennsylvania, held a Convention at Harrisburgh a few days since, for the purpose of mutual support and consolation. Their proceedings were harmonious, of course, as they had nothing to do but follow instructions drawn up for them by the central power at Washington. Of their resolutions, the Philadelphia *Press*—Mr. Forney's paper—says:

A fair translation of the resolutions (adopted by the Convention, and published in another column,) relieved of all surplusage, would make them read about as follows:

1. That the General Administration, standing as it does before this nation, covered with disgrace and convicted of reckless recreancy to political principle, and of conduct destructive of public morals, must be, and is hereby sustained by the dependants of the aforesaid Administration.

2. That this Administration must be supported in the hands of the outrages upon the people of Kansas, and in the face of its monstrous expenditures in Utah.

3. That the President must be applauded for his views on the tariff question, though all aid to our languishing interests was defeated by his creatures in the Cabinet and his echoes in Congress.

4. That the Paraguay expedition is right because inaugurated by an Administration under which the most of us hold office, or expect to hold it.

5. That under the Administration plan of carrying a civilized Government, and insulting a united people, we can acquire Cuba, and degrade ourselves; and *therefore* the acquisition of Cuba is righteous.

6. That the new overland and Isthmean routes to the Pacific are an achievement of superfine statesmanship, costing millions of money, and offering scarcely any facilities to either passengers or mails.

7. That our idea of Popular Sovereignty is to attack all who do not endorse it, and to say that we are in favor of it ourselves.

8. That inasmuch as the General Administration sets no shameless example of corruption and favoritism, we are not in favor of that example being followed in our own State.

9. That Governor Bigler, being the embodiment of the genius, integrity, and consistency of the Federal Administration, and particularly hostile to jobs of every kind, (especially all jobs relating to the post office banks,) we endorse him as eminently worthy of support and confidence.

The Grand March to the West.

[From the Mo. Democrat, 19th.]

It is believed by those best able to judge of the matter, that the emigration now going Westward exceeds that of any former period in the history of the country, even that of 1848-49, the immensity of which it will be remembered, caused universal wonder.

About one mile in length of our wharf is closely packed by steamers, numbers arriving and departing each day, crowded with passengers and deeply laden with freight. Our reporter, prompted by the desire to gain information in regard to the number of persons arriving here in one day by river, from whence they came, and their destinations and designs, called on each boat as it arrived yesterday, and the result is herewith given:

Boat No. 1—from Naples, Illinois River. Had about sixty passengers, almost half of whom came with farming implements to settle in Missouri. Thirty or thirty-five are Pike's Peakers. These boats are the property of a company, one of the persons and the other of six, with twelve horses, two head of cattle, &c. They are from Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States.

Boat No. 2—from Lasalle, Illinois River. Had some passengers destined for Missouri, also sixty-two Pike's Peakers, mostly from Michigan. The number includes a company of thirteen from Plymouth, Indiana, under command of Capt. Wm. C. Shipley, of that place.

Boat No. 3—From Louisville, Kentucky, had over one hundred and fifty passengers. One hundred of these have wagons, cattle, dogs, farming implements, flocks seemingly to contain millions. It has furnished rare sport to huntsmen, and by the incessant popping we verily believe there have not been many old quakers in town. The pigeons all seem voyaging North-west, perhaps it is typical of emigration the coming season.—*Independence (Iowa) Civilian.*

KILLED BY A FALL.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., John Correll, living in Elk Township, was knocked over by a ram belonging to himself. He was severely injured in the abdomen, and lingered in great pain about thirty-six hours, when he died. The deceased was about sixty-four years old, was a kind neighbor and an affectionate husband and father.—*Delhi (Iowa) Journal.*

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Frightful Accident on the Great Western Railway.

Four Persons Killed—Nine Severely and Several Slightly Injured.

The express train on the above road met with a frightful accident about two o'clock on Friday morning last, when near Flamboro station, ten miles west of Hamilton. The train consisted of the engine, baggage car, one second class and three first class cars, filled with the usual number of passengers. The train was going at a speed of twenty miles per hour at the time of the accident, which was caused by the washing away of an embankment some fifty feet in height. The track had been carefully examined the night previous, and found to be in its usual condition.

The engine was precipitated to the bottom of the sluice or break, and the other cars were piled up upon it. The last car—the sleeping car—hung in a fearful position over the chasm, being tipped up at an angle of about forty-five degrees, but prevented from going down only by a fortunate lodgment against some of the timbers.

The scene that ensued is described as horrible beyond description. The shrieks and groans of the wounded, and the cries of those who were so suddenly awakened from their sleep to find themselves being hurled through the air and falling amid wrecks of coaches and the burning steam of the locomotive—the pitchy darkness of the night—the pouring rain—all conspired to render the occurrence one which no person would ever wish to witness a second time.

Those who were uninjured at once set to work to relieve the wounded, and to rescue those who were buried in the ruins. Assistance was also procured speedily from Hamilton. The following are known to have been instantly killed:

George Morgan, the engineer of the train, Hamilton, C. W.; William Mine, brakemen; Alexander Braid, of Hamilton, C. W., late Superintendent of Locomotives of the Great Western Railway, and Jones Boyer, a German, from Ohio.

The following is a list of the wounded, so far as ascertained:

W. W. Smith, Kalamazoo, Mich., head and leg slightly bruised; Henry Post, Buffalo, N. Y., leg broken; Fitch D. Adams, Buffalo, head, lip and legs bruised—his wife and two children, who were in company with him, were uninjured; John Anderson, brakeman, head slightly cut; Jilman Cook, Hamilton, C. W., slightly bruised; J. H. Smith, Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich., side and leg slightly bruised; Mrs. Jones Boyer, wife of Jones Boyer, (killed,) face cut and upper jaw broken. There were a number more slightly bruised, but these, we believe, are all that were seriously injured. The wounded were taken to Hamilton, where everything was done for them that could be devised, and the best medical and surgical aid summoned by the officers of the road.

Counterfeiters Arrested—Chippewa Bank.

[From the Mo. Democrat, 19.]

From information obtained by the detectives, arrests were yesterday made of Robert A. Fitzsimmons, Capt. Charles Hurley, Thomas Peadergast and Richard Walker, on the charge of dealing in counterfeit money. During last night, other parties were probably arrested, as implicated, with those named, in an extensive and ingenious scheme of flooding this region with counterfeit tens and fives on the Chippewa Bank of Wisconsin. A new issue of the base tens was detected on Wednesday, and on yesterday morning a five was obtained, which is pronounced one of the most consummately accurate counterfeits ever put forth. The counterfeit fives on the bank named have been in circulation for some weeks, a faulty K in the word York upon the bill. The present and new counterfeit exhibits that fault remedied, and is throughout a sore puzzle to those wise in bank paper. It is henceforth scarcely safe to take any fives on the Chippewa Bank of Wisconsin.

On the person of Fitzsimmons was found $50 of the base money, and on Prendergrast between six and seven hundred dollars of it. The former made desperate efforts to throw away and even to swallow his false rolls.

Trouble in a Roman Catholic Church.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

On last Sunday afternoon there was an immense gathering in the vicinity of St. John's church, Thirteenth street, near Fourth Avenue. The assemblage was chiefly composed of the members of the above named church, who met to make an appeal to the Rev. Mr. Daymon, in vindication of himself, on the subject of his suspension by Archbishop Hughes. It appears from the facts in the case that the reverend gentleman, in a discourse to his congregation prior to his suspension, made use of the expression that "hell was paved with the skulls of bad priests," for which, coupled with the fact that the reverend gentleman is rather too enthusiastic in his style of preaching, caused the Archbishop to entertain objections. Rev. Mr. Daymon is a proselyte from Protestantism, and is a brother of Capt. Daymon, of the British war steamer George, of Atlantic Cable fame. He declares his intention of building a church at his own expense, and his congregation have declared their intention to follow their pastor.

Kentucky Politics.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Our letters from various parts of Kentucky speak in the most encouraging manner of the state of public feeling in reference to the acceptance of Mr. Bell and the chances of the success of the entire Opposition ticket. There will be a thorough organization against the corrupt Democracy; every patriot can freely give his influence to the support of the Bell and Everett convention, and old friends, who have been temporarily divided in their political action, can now find a basis of union for the combination and termination to resist the monstrous abuses and aggressions of Democracy. In a short time the Bell and Everett Clubs, about the 4th of February next, will actively commence the canvass of the State, and it will be prosecuted energetically until the ballot boxes in August announce a glorious result.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

FRUIT BLOSSOMS.—Our table was adorned last Monday by a bouquet of full blown plum and peach blossoms. They were gathered only a few miles from the city.—*Mound City (Ill.) Emporium.*

PIGEONS.—For a few mornings past the heavens have almost been obscured by passing clouds of pigeons; such flocks seemingly to contain millions. It has furnished rare sport to huntsmen, and by the incessant popping we verily believe there have not been many old quakers in town. The pigeons all seem voyaging North-west, perhaps it is typical of emigration the coming season.—*Independence (Iowa) Civilian.*

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Business at Omaha.

[OMAHA, Th., March 12, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

To show your readers what amount of business is done in this little town and its surroundings, the following is a statement of the chief imports and exports for the year 1858:

No. bs. grain shipped	107,000
No. bbls. flour imported	1,500
No. cans of stock shipped	1,000

It must be taken into consideration that last year was an universally bad one, and that the larger portion of the settlers hereabouts are new, and that the grain raised heretofore is by the "old settlers." The new settlers have not commenced yet. This argues well for the future, provided the seasons are good. If this year should be a good one for crops, I doubt not *two hundred and fifty thousand bushels* of grain will be shipped from this station in 1859–60.

The farmers have been living upon FAITH AND CORN for the last two years, especially those who settled upon the railroad lands three years ago. But the Railroad Company having been very lenient and generous with their customers, they (the settlers) feel like pulling a while longer, and if this year proves a good one, everything will look cheerful.

Yours truly. J. F. C.

Lake Superior News.

Mr. J. P. Hutchinson arrived from Marquette yesterday, by way of Lake Superior a week ago last Monday. He came to Green Bay, striking rail at Oshkosh. Mr. Hutchinson reports that there is no ice in the Bay at Marquette, but plenty of floating ice in the Lake; about two and a half feet of snow about Marquette, and about as far south as little "Bay de Noquette." There has been good ice for travel on Green Bay until within the past week; the warm and rainy weather has rendered it unsafe.

Business at Marquette and Negaunee has been good during the winter. The Pioneer Company are running two Blast Furnaces at present, and will be turning out some twenty-five tons of Pig Iron per day. The "Collins" works are in full blast, and another furnace is being put up on Carp River by parties connected with the Collins Company. The Mining Companies are making arrangements for doing a large business the coming summer. The Cleveland Mining Company are building a tressel work for extending their track up the dock, so that the cars can be unloaded immediately into the vessels. The R. R. Co., under Mr. Ely, are preparing to do all the business that may offer by increasing the rolling stock the cars being manufactured at the Company's shop. The Lake Superior Iron has proved to be well adapted for car wheels; quite a number have been made at Dunkerly's foundry at Marquette, which are already being applied to cars to be used on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

There will undoubtedly be triple the amount of business done at Marquette the coming summer than has ever been done before.—*Cleveland Herald, 15th inst.*

An Unpublished Letter of John Wesley—He Favors Short Sermons.

The following letter from John Wesley, to his friend, Mrs. Johnson, of New York, is said never to have been published, until it appeared in the Boston *Journal* a few days since:

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1777.

My dear Sister: The persons with whom we have to do are so dilatory, that I know not when we shall begin to build. Perhaps not this year. And if so, I shall, with God's help, go through Ireland as usual. But if we build, I can only visit you—I suppose about the middle of June. If it will suit your convenience, I shall hope to see you then.

If any, then, of the preachers exceed their time, (about one hour in the whole service,) I hope you will always put them in mind what is the Methodist Rule. People imagine the longer the sermon is, the more good it will do. This is a grand mistake. Much more is done on earth God doth it himself. And he does not need that we should use many words.

* * * * *

That none of your little company should yet have drawn back, is more than one could have expected. But we will still hope that they are at first put their hand to the plow, endure to the end. May you and all yours be of that happy number, particularly my dear son, Sidney. I commend you all to Him that hath loved you.

I am, my dear sister,
Your ever affectionate brother,
J. WESLEY.

County Agricultural Societies.

A number of letters have been received by Col. Miller, State Treasurer, from the officers of County Agricultural Societies, asking information in reference to the payment of the usual appropriation to such societies. We would state that the Legislature failed at the late session to continue any such appropriation. There was a bill reported and passed by the Senate for that object, but it failed to get through the House. The Democracy were more interested in gerrymandering the State, than in passing laws in which the people were interested, and hence the failure of the County Agricultural Society bill.—*Springfield Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

POTATO DEPOT.—
George E. Shoecraft,
278 - - - South Water Street, - - - 278
Wholesale Dealer in All Varieties of
POTATOES.
Dealers will always find a large stock of the finest varieties of Potatoes on hand, either for table use or seeding purposes. His arrangements and facilities are such as to enable him to supply the trade in any quantity or quality, at the lowest notice, and at lowest figures. Planters will find a superior stock, of selected varieties, for seeding. Orders from a distance solicited, and prompt attention given in all cases.
He also transacts a General Produce Commission Business, and solicits consignments from his friends.
mh19 c635 2m H. B. MOORE, Agent.

POTATOES ON THE TRACK.—
Five cars of Neshannock Potatoes from Michigan, now at Southern Depot, of an excellent quality. For sale by J. SNOW, 10 Dearborn street. mh21-St c536

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT
Of No. 1 to No. 5 White and No. 1, dry and ground in Oil in Frames, warranted PURE, in store and to arrive, for sale by JOSEPH M. STRONG,
mh21 c634 3m 46 Broadway, New York.
Agent for Virilin, Montagne & Co., Paris.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS
Vermin Destroyer,
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD.
Sure to Exterminate
RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, MOLES, GRAIN WORMS, AND HARDEN INSECTS, ETC.
50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.
These celebrated remedies have been extensively used for twenty-five years in all parts of Europe, and their unique power have been attested by the Courts of Russia, France, particularly from the back countries of Germany, Holland, Naples, &c., and their chemical properties examined and approved by the most distinguished medical faculties all over the world.
Their destructiveness to all kinds of vermin and insects has been proved in this country by the directors of the various public institutions, planters, farmers, proprietors of hotels, warehouses, manufactories, and by various other celebrated private citizens.
The testimonials and certificates of the efficacy of these remedies can be seen at the depot.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Inventor and Proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist,
612 Broadway, cor. Houston-st., New York.
General Agent for the United States and Canadas, FREDERICK A. BRITTON Drugists, 417 Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House, New York.
Beware of those who have been sold by ROCKER, PHILLIPS & CO., 28 North Water street, and O. F. FULLER & CO., 204 Lake street.
mh20 c635 6m

FINE TOILET ARTICLES—
Card Cases, Travelling Flasks,
Dressing Cases, Lubin's Extracts,
Real Russia Leather Pocket Books,
Rodgers' Pocket Knives.
Stuart's Candles, Choice Cologne.
Superior Cooking Articles.
For sale by
J. H. REED & CO.,
APOTHECARIES AND CHEMISTS,
144 and 146 LAKE STREET,
mh21 Dealers

Medicines, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded Entirely from Gums,

one of the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These GUMS remove all evil humors from the blood, and are the best Purgative and Liver Medicine ever before the public.

One bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel Complaint yield almost to the first dose.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic.

Only one dose taken at night will loosen the bowels gently, and cures Costive-ness.

Two bottles will cure Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for FEVER and AGUE, Fevers, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

Those who are Using it are giving their Unanimous Testimony in its Favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and then together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. Sanford, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. Sold also by

BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st., and
FARNESTOCK & DAVIS,
m11-s2-d&w1y 120 Randolph street.

YOU WILL FIND ALL

Patent Medicines

AT BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,

124 *Lake Street.*

THE GREAT WESTERN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PATENT *MEDICINE DEPOT.*

☞ If you want a remedy for Coughs go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want a remedy to purify the Blood, go to 124 Lake st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ If you want a Fever and Ague remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a remedy for Pimples, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Hair Dye warranted, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Purgative or Pain Killer, go to B. S. & Co.'s, 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extractor, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want some Tonic Bitters or Cathartic Pills, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞ For Duponco's, Clark's and Chessman's Female Pills, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞ For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers, go to 124 Lake st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S.

☞ For a Powder, Paste or Wash for Tooth, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For a Liver and Dyspepsia Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Vermifuge and Dysentery Cordial, go to 124 Lake st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Strengthening Plasters of all kinds go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For a Remedy for all Fevers, go to 124 Lake st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters. They are agents for the manufactory and will sell at low prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

DR. G. J. LEEDS'

QUININE SUBSTITUTE,

Or, Nervo Tonic,

WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE,

Also, Yellow, Chagres and Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable remedy. The recipe is from a very celebrated Physician after thirty-five years experience in Hospitals and private practice in New York City, and has been tested in all sections of the country during the past six years with the most wonderful success. In the Western States it counteracts Chronic Fever and Ague generally, it has accomplished much by curing the disease as well as preventing and reinvigorating the system, and followed by the use of Quinine, Morphine and Mercury, or from the use of the finely powdered bark, such as are daily being forced upon the unsuspecting invalid. To all suffering from intermittent after dosing with Quinine, we guarantee this Medicine as a perfect Tonic. To travellers in unhealthy climates, I would use the words of the well known Captain John W. Monson, now of a Liverpool Packet Line, and many others in Southern Ports, "I would as soon think of going to sea without a rudder as without the Quinine Substitute."

J. H. HAZARD, Proprietor,
39 Maiden Lane, New York.

Fenton, Robinson & Smith,
Wholesale Agents, 15 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
m14-1y&w

MOTHERS AS YOU LOVE
Your Children, be on the alert for every symptom of Worms. For worms cause the death of more than all other diseases put together. In all cases of paie countenance, hot and feverish breath, poor HOLLOWAY'S
FOR **WORMS!!** PECTIONS.
A delicious preparation of Sugar that any child will crave. If worms are present it will surely destroy them and restore health in all cases.

Worms! Worms! Worms! Destroy the health of the stomach and bowels of children have at last found their match in a matchless preparation called "Holloway's Worm Confection," which is in the form of a pleasant and agreeable Candy. The little children devour it greedily, and the worms are destroyed and cast out of the system. No remedy ever before discovered by their mean and apathetic and cruel administration of the mercurial and poisonous drugs of the day, has ever been able to strike with anything like the certainty of death as the worm destroyer, Holloway's Worm Confection, which is the first and only remedy ever discovered that will destroy and remove the worms from the system in all cases of worms, whether in children or adults. It never fails to destroy and remove the most troublesome diseases. Every box warranted. Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st., Agents for Northwestern States.

STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 20 State street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 146 and 148 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by SARGENT & TISLEY, 140 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. E. P. FULLER & CO., 97 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by ROCKER, INNIS & CO., 35 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by L. READ & CO., 92 Lake street.

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Sold by O. P. FULLER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Have, for their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception, we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors.

Hostetter & Smith,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT
REMEDY
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
MALARIA;
Particularly Fever and Ague.

Office and Fever, and all diseases arising from that medium of the Lever so universally produced by the miasma and fogs of the West. Such diseases as Fever and Ague, Remittent, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, and, indeed, all diseases arising from a bilious state of the stomach, liver and kidneys, such are all vegetable, and perfectly harmless in their effects, and peculiarly adapted to them. Besides it is the cheapest remedy and does not get your health, take it at once, instead of having things which only palliate while they do not cure.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 22, 1857.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: I find that your Ague Balsam superior to any remedy in our market for the permanent cure of all intermittent fevers. I cheerfully recommend it as worthy that great name it has wherever used and known.

Very truly yours, RICHARDS & THOMAS.

GALENA, Ohio, April 1, 1856.

To the sufferers of chills, fever and ague, I would say as follows: Having observed closely the effects of Dr. Mann's Ague Balsam in this vicinity for the last three years, I am well pleased with its remedial virtues as an antidote to disease. I have prescribed it in my practice for my self with entire satisfaction. From my intimate knowledge of the compound, I would recommend it as one of merit.

N. E. BUCKINGHAM, D. M.

BOSTON, Dec., May 27, 1856.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: Having sold your Ague Balsam for the last three years to scores of persons in this vicinity, and never known a failure, when we did not hesitate in saying we believe it the best remedy ever sold in this locality, and will continue to sell while fever and ague is prevalent.

Truly yours,
PHILLIMAN & KRANS, Druggists.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 13, 1856.

DR. MANN—Sir: I have not used your Ague Balsam for your Ague Balsam immediately. It is in great demand, and may be truly styled by King of Ague Remedies.

J. LITTLE, Physician and Druggist.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: I have used your Ague Balsam in my practice for the last two years, and find it to be a safe and speedy remedy for Fever and Ague. I have used other remedies for the same disease, but have found your Balsam to be the most effectual. It is a great benefit to the sick, as it does not get your health, take it at once, instead of having things which only palliate while they do not cure.

S. S. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galena, O.

For sale by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street, Chicago, and by druggists generally throughout the West.

O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale Agents for the State of Missouri, and for sale by druggists generally throughout the State.

m11-s2-d&w1y

Wines and Liquors.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
51 - - South Water Street - - 51
(Corner of Wabash Ave.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
AND
DEALERS IN HIGH WINES AND RECTIFYING OIL.
For Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. m26-6y-1y

JOHN ANDERTON & CO.,
Bottlers and Wholesale Dealers in
Burton Ale and Porter,
A superior article for Family Use. No. 27 Lasalle Street,
Post Office Box 2662. m26-1m*
JOHN ANDERTON. T. W. HENDERSON.

TO VENDERS AND DEALERS
IN
Alcohol, Pure Spirits and Whiskies.

Parties dealing in the above articles are fully defrauded by the sending of the Proof Gauge, and Hydrometer, as from one to three gallons, and thus the retailer suffers to nothing less than one-half the loss. If a dealer refuses to use the manufacturer's test oil or these articles of the same, we are willing to send them C. O. D. Thereby, hereafter all packages delivered from our Distilleries and Warehouses, will be inspected by the Gauger, and Certificate thereof appended as per law, and no Certificate of Inspection issued on the head of a cask or package.

E. T. SHUFELDT & CO.
A. F. CROSKEY.

Undertakers.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS,
NO. 95 to 14 SALLE STREET,
Have in hand, at all times, every style and finish Wood, and Cloth Covered Coffins. Also, Metallic Cases and Burial Robes. Having purchased new hearses, and employing none but experienced men in funerals, we feel ready to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.
Orders left at the residence of the undersigned will be promptly attended to.
BARNETT & HOLST,
m26 No. 95 LaSalle street.

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the names of Winslow & Kent, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Chicago, March 14th, 1859. ROBERT F. WINSLOW,
m14-1t*w* ELIAS L. KNOTT.

NOTICE.—George F. Van Brunt having been taken into the firm of Van Brunt & Watrous, the business will be continued by the subscribers, under the same name, at Nos. 200 and 202 South Water street, and at Nos. 317 to 321 West 15th street, in the city of New York, and at Chicago, Illinois.
THEODORE VAN BRUNT,
CHARLES S. WATROUS,
GEORGE F. VAN BRUNT.
New York, October 1, 1858. m14s-1y

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of E. W. Densmore & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner being authorized to sign in liquidation.
E. W. DENSMORE, Chicago.
GARDNER PHILLIPS, Aurora.
m13-1w-d&w

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-TOFORE existing between C. S. Mason, J. P. Haley and Wm. Haley, under the name, style and firm of C. S. MASON & CO., was, on the 1st day of January, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent.
All debts due the late firm will be adjusted by their attorney, Chas. D. Warner, at Chicago.
J. P. HALEY,
P. S. HALEY,
Chicago, March 16, 1859. C. S. MASON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of Leland & Miner, for the purpose of transacting a Packing and Commission business.
WINDSOR LELAND.
C. D. S. MINER.
Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1859. m4s-1m-c444

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the name and style of Williams, Smith & Co., for the purpose of continuing the business of Wholesale Grocers, late successors of Williams & Thompson, and Jesse C. Williams, at the old number, 40 South Water street.
JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
Of the late firm of Williams & Thompson.
WASHINGTON SMITH,
Formerly in the Wholesale Dry Goods Trade.
SAMUEL BLISS,
Late with Williams & Thompson,
Chicago, March 16, 1859. m3d7-s&w1m

NOTICE.—The Special or Limited Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Stanton, Woolley & Fulton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Their successors are fully authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
GEORGE E. STANTON,
JOHN C. WOOLLEY,
WM. G. FULTON,
(Special.) S. H. CONDIT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of
CONDIT, WOOLLEY & CO.,
For conducting the Jewelry, Watch Hardware, Cutlery Goods, Leather and Shoe Finding business, in all their various lines heretofore conducted by Stanton, Woolley & Fulton, at 63 Lake street.
STEPHEN H. CONDIT,
JOHN C. WOOLLEY,
FREDERICK KING.
Chicago, March 16, 1859. m16-c677 1m

DISSOLUTION. The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Sawyer, Meiler & Co., is by mutual consent dissolved this day. Orders left at Sawyer, Meiler & Co.'s store, corner of South Water and Clark streets, will be promptly attended to.
H. A. SAWYER,
Late of the firm of Sawyer, Meiler & Co.
H. P. FARNUM,
H. C. BOVINGTON,
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1859. m14s-d&w1m

NOTICE.—We take pleasure in recommending the new firm of Sawyer, Parker & Co. as gentlemen fully entitled to the respect and confidence of the business community, and we trust the many friends of the late firm of Sawyer, Meiler & Co., and others who may favor them with their patronage, will find a efficient business man, will bestow their patronage upon the new house.
THEO. DETTS,
JOHN D. MELLEN,
JOHN C. MELLEN.
m14-1t

Sewing Machines.

RAYMOND'S LATEST IMPROVED
Double Threaded
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
PRICE $20.00—CASES AND STANDS EXTRA.
Warranted to be as Good as Any in the World.

They will Stitch and Hem, Tuck and Fell, Gather and Embroider, and are especially adapted
to Family use.

They will sew all kinds of goods from the finest to the coarsest, as well as any other Machine now extant, and may be used with equal success and ease by all kinds of light Leather work. Any person of ordinary intelligence can in one hour learn to use them, and will make perfect work.

These Machines are warranted, and any person purchasing them can return and get their money, if after a month's trial they do not prove what we represent.

WINDSOR BELL & HOLBROOK, Sole Agents,
P. O. Box 1935. No. 106 Lake street, up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.

☞ All letters of inquiry must inclose an extra postage stamp to insure an answer. m8d

$30 PREMIUMS AND DIPLOMAS.

The First Premium and Diploma was awarded to the
BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE.
(HARRIS' PATENT.)

At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 9th, 1858—Machines from all the States competing—One Hundred and Fifty Machines on exhibition. This another link has been added to its chain of Premiums. The above machine has also received the highest premium at the Lodies of Chicago and vicinity to the merits of this beautiful and unrivaled Machine, and the Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago and vicinity to the merits of this beautiful and unrivaled Machine, and Jesse C. Williams, at the old number, 40 South Water street.

Machines with two threads and ties each stitch.
1st. It makes two different stitches.
2d. It will sew backward as well as forward.
3d. It makes two thousand stitches per minute, and sixty-nine stitches to the inch.
4th. The loop is formed by the needle.
5th. The needle moves in a straight line.
6th. The nominal price of $30 includes Stand and Fixtures.
7th. The incrovenience of a belt is obviated by the application of a Rubber Friction Wheel.
8th. The nominal price of $30 includes Stand and Fixtures.

When this Machine was sold at double the price, it was cordially recommended to the public by

I. M. SINGER & CO.
ELIAS HOWE Jr.
WHEELER & WILSON.
GROVER & BAKER.
Manufacturing Co.,

as the best Single Thread Machine in the market. The price of this Machine was then held, and is now reduced by the addition of the Double Thread. An examination of this Machine and its work is solicited. Call at No. 106 Lake st., up stairs, 128 Lake street.

m27-1y1m&w BALLANCE & CO., Agents.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S NEW INVENTION.
TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE
Letter A Sewing Machine,
For Families and Light Manufacturing Purposes.

Also, Machines for Manufacturing BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS of every description, constantly on hand.

WESTERN OFFICE, 140 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
m14-c646-1m A. W. HARRIS, Agent.

NEW ENGLAND DOUBLE-THREAD
SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured in Chicago, Ill.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, COMPLETE.

These Machines are well made, and *warranted to do as good work as the most expensive ones in the market.* They are suitable for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Their work will not rip; the Machines are simple, and not liable to get out of repair. It does not require a high rate of speed to work them; changing the needle and thread; and will do all the work done on any other Machine. Those wishing a Machine will do well to call at

No. 120 Lake Street, Chicago,

up in the Manufactory, 61 State street, and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Agents wanted. Address H. S. PAYNE,
m14-c646-3m Post Office Box 5930, Chicago, Ill.

GREATLY IMPROVED.
QUAKER CITY DOUBLE LOCK,
TIGHT FAST STITCH.
$20 SEWING MACHINE,

This popular machine has met with far greater success than was anticipated. Its simplicity, effectiveness, beauty and elasticity of seam has established the superior claims of the only family machine for the price. As good as it was before.

THE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

Lately attached more than DOUBLE ITS VALUE, and obviates the only objection ever raised against the old one. It now takes the eye

TWO THREAD STITCH,

With the same EVEN EXACTNESS as on most expensive machines, and with the same beautiful results. Its work will NOT RIP THOUGH EVERY THIRD STITCH BE CUT.

It is easily adjusted and not likely to break or get out of order. Sews from two common spools. Does basting and fine work perfectly by simply changing the thread and needle. They will

STITCH, HEM, TUCK, GATHER, FELL AND EMBROIDER.

ONE LADY

With a Sewing Machine is equal to *eighteen* to sew for
RIGHT TO TWELVE SEAMSTRESSES BY HAND.

Any one making Sewing a business can make $3 PAY ON THEIR 18 ONE WEEK.

Circulars sent free by mail (Circular sent on receipt of a stamp). Samples sent, with full printed directions, per express, to any part of the country, and successfully after a few hours practice. The machines warranted and money refunded after four hours' trial, if not as we represent.

Enterprising men, with money to purchase machines may now secure lucrative exclusive agencies in any of the towns or cities in the States. Rights for counties and towns for sale.

☞ Call at Chas. E. Wiswall's Show Room, 120 Lake-st., near Clark. Address A. CORNELL & CO.,
m26-1t Chicago, Ill., Post Office Box 2662.

Dentists' Cards.

W. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST,
125 LAKE STREET.

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist.
Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co's. dc8-1y

DRS FULLER & ALHAUGH, DENTISTS. Office, No. 44 West Washington street, opposite York pavement. Respectfully refer to our patrons. Reasonable guarantee for work. Call and see specimens. m26-1y-1m*

DOCTORS WARNER & KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS, Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, up stairs, in Room No. 1.

W. W. ALLPORT, DENTIST.
☞ Office and Residence, No. 8 Washington street. m26-1y-1m

THE NEW DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Drs. Aiken & Wallace,
DENTAL SURGEONS,
Office, No. 3 Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Lake streets,
CHICAGO.....ILLINOIS.
J. C. AIKEN. [m2-6m-d&w] ASHUR WALLACE.

DENTISTS.—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
OFFICE—NO. 9 CLARK ST.,
Opposite the Court House.
m3d1-y&w-1y

500 PIECES SATINETTS JUST Received and for sale by FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Corner of Dearborn and Water sts.

COUNTERS AND SHOW CASES.—Where parties need counters, cabinets for sale, they may find them at the Second-hand Furniture Store, 87 Lake street, where a large and elegant assortment of second-hand Counters and Show Cases for sale cheap.
BARNETT & HOLST,
m26 No. 95 Lake street.

Opticians.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT.

37 - - - - Clark Street, - - - - 37
Room 1, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois.

The celebrated Spectacles, Jack Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, acknowledges by competent judges to be the

Best of All Glasses Now in Use,

For long or short sighted persons, from 10 to 80 years of age, and for weak, sore and inflamed eyes, cataracts, and cross eyes, are for sale at 37 South Clark street, Room No. 1, up stairs, by the sole Agents of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes now in existence.

Eyes kept constantly on hand.

Persons residing at a distance requiring Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Eyes, can be exactly suited according to their condition of sight, and supplied with them by mail or express, safely and quickly, by sending correct and distinct answers to the following questions:

1st. State the state of health and occupation.

2d. State if glasses are wanted for reading, writing, etc., or for looking at distant objects.

3d. State the exact number of inches you hold a book in reading, with or without glasses, and if you have lately

Thanks to our improved Spectacles and Eye Glasses are so fine that a Book or Bible of Small Letters, in print from $2.75, 4.0 and $5. Best Glasses, in silver frames, $5, $6, $7 and $8. Best Gold Spectacles, $8, $9 and $10.

Enclose either of the above sums with four postage stamps in a registered letter, and the Spectacles will be returned, by express, if you prefer it, the quality and kind of Glasses and Eyes and the Optical Instruments best adapted.

Dr. L. E. ROSENBERG,
Practical Optician and Oculist.

m3d17 1m*

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

(Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York.)
79 . SOUTH CLARK STREET . 79
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical Goods in the Northwest.

Also, Manufacturer of BRAZILIAN PEBBLE Spectacles, constantly on hand. Also, Acorn Glasses, Spectacles, Telescopes, Microscopes, Thermometers, Hydrometers, STEREOSCOPES, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c.

☞ All goods sold at the lowest New York prices.
m3d-1y

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. F. A. CADWELL
OF TORONTO, C. W.

The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the

EYE AND EAR.

At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working miracles in the way of restoring

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have been received by Dr. C. within the last four weeks, many of whom have been blind from infancy, and with whole others, from one long been sufferers, have had their diseases restored.

The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country. Testimonials of the highest character, and of the most unexceptionable nature, can be seen at his rooms.

No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and no charge for services that are not rendered. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear on application as above. m7-c573-dawlm

CHICAGO CHARITABLE
Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dispensary of the Infirmary open every morning from 11 to 12 o'clock.

FOR GRATUITOUS TREATMENT
of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.

No. 60 North Clark Street—Corner Michigan.

TRUSTEES.—W. L. Newberry, Esq., Ira Holt, V. Eyre and Hallett, Esqs., Henry Greenebaum, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; J. H. Kinzie, Rev. N. L. Rice, D.D., Rev. Dr. Perry, P. Carpenter, Wm. H. Brown, Esq., Dr. F. Moore, Jr., Mr. Skinner.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.—Prof. D. Brainard, M.D., Prof. J. W. Freer, M.D.

ATTENDING SURGEONS.—E. L. Holmes, M.D., W. B. Ballard. jy6 8a*

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural Institute of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known throughout the United States for skill and success as an operator on the EYE and EAR, has now been in this city six months, during which time he has treated with unparalleled success

EIGHTY-SEVEN PATIENTS,

totally blind for years, and others whose vision was dim and obscured, from the effects of the wounds and operations that have been made to see; and others, again, who had been entirely Deaf for many years, and the Deaf and Dumb from infancy have heeded sounds and conversation, and have been elevated to have never before been successfully performed by any Surgeon in the American Continent. The Doctor's success over, of the Doctor's skill and proficiency in that his rooms are continually filled with patients from all parts of the country, not only from this and the adjoining States, but many of them from other parts of the United States, as well.

The Doctor never has nor will he in future make any charge for services rendered, unless a cure is effected.

OFFICE AT 26 SOUTH CLARK.
fe15-1y

Wines and Liquors.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
51 - - South Water Street - - 51
(Corner of Wabash Ave.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
AND
DEALERS IN HIGH WINES AND RECTIFYING OIL.
For Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. m26-6y-1y

JOHN ANDERTON & CO.,
Bottlers and Wholesale Dealers in
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A superior article for Family Use. No. 27 Lasalle Street,
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JOHN ANDERTON. T. W. HENDERSON.

TO VENDERS AND DEALERS
IN
Alcohol, Pure Spirits and Whiskies.

Parties dealing in the above articles are fully defrauded by the sending of the Proof Gauge, and Hydrometer, as from one to three gallons, and thus the retailer suffers to nothing less than one-half the loss. If a dealer refuses to use the manufacturer's test oil or these articles of the same, we are willing to send them C. O. D. Thereby, hereafter all packages delivered from our Distilleries and Warehouses, will be inspected by the Gauger, and Certificate thereof appended as per law, and no Certificate of Inspection issued on the head of a cask or package.

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SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS,
NO. 95 to 14 SALLE STREET,
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Orders left at the residence of the undersigned will be promptly attended to.
BARNETT & HOLST,
m26 No. 95 LaSalle street.

Press & Tribune.

GREAT RAILROAD CONVENTION.

THE COMBINATION BLOWN TO PIECES.

Every Road on its own Hook.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 19.

The great Railroad Convention which met in this city on Wednesday, adjourned last evening *sine die*. The session was a stormy one from the first hour to the last, and finally blew up, scattering the St. Nicholas contract to the four winds. Every road will hereafter be on its own hook, controlled by its own interests, as it understands them. Three things have been accomplished, viz.: There will hereafter be lower rates of fare from the sea board to the interior; 2d. Lower tariff for freight; 3d. Faster running. Competition will take the place of combination and monopoly.

The ostensible cause of the split, was the difficulty in fixing the starting out time from New York. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central contending for 8 A. M., the New York and Erie preferring and urging the same hour, and the Hudson River and New York Central insisting upon 6 A. M. The Hudson River Road utterly refused to start as late as 8 A. M., and would not consent to run an extra train. The Camden & Amboy Road, on the other hand, would not start a train from New York earlier than 8 A. M.

Two days of sharp and acrimonious debate followed. Former acts of bad faith were alledged and denied, and counter charges were hurled back. Neither interest would concede the point, and finally the convention broke down, and the great combination was at an end.

Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, gave notice that the Southern lines would meet at Columbus on the 25th, to fix a time table for those roads and their connections.

Thereupon Mr. Hammond read a notice calling a meeting of the representatives of the several Northern and Western lines at the Clarendon at 3 P. M., to arrange a time table for those roads. This convention met at the appointed hour, and made up a table which we publish elsewhere. They fix 6 A. M. as the starting out time from New York, reaching Buffalo at 10 P. M., and have fixed the through time from New York to Chicago at 27 hours for the first train, and 28 hours for the second.

With these preliminary explanations, your readers will be better able to understand a report of the doings of the Convention. The following list of delegates were present, representing forty-six roads:

Illinois Central—W. R. Arthur, Superintendent; R. Forsyth, General Freight Agent.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis—Quincy—John Van Nostwick, President; Samuel Powell, General Ticket Agent.

Chicago, Alton & Chicago—G. G. Hammond, General Superintendent.

Chicago and Rock Island—J. F. Tracy, Superintendent, *Galena and Chicago*—John B. Turner, President; P. A. Hull, Superintendent.

Chicago and Milwaukie—M. L. Sykes, Jr., Superintendent.

Michigan Southern—J. W. Brooks, President; R. N. Rice, Superintendent; H. K. Sargent, General Freight Agent; Thomas Hurlbut, General Ticket Agent.

Michigan Southern—George Bliss, President; J. D. Campbell, General Superintendent; J. Nottingham, General Agent; D. P. Phelps, General Ticket Agent; W. R. Barr, General Agent.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago—T. Haskins Du Puy, Acting President; H. B. Anderson, General Superintendent; O. W. Case, Director; John D. Houston, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Cleveland and St. Joseph—J. W. Brooks, Chairman.

Ogden and Rutland—Mr. Hale, Superintendent.

Rutland and Burlington—A. Paul, Superintendent.

Burlington and Missouri River—J. Superintendent.

Cleveland and Toledo—J. B. Waring, President; J. A. Johnson, Superintendent; C. Northrop, General Freight Agent; L. D. Booker, General Freight Agent.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati—John Follett, President; J. C. Colton, Asst President; J. Shoetwell, General Freight Agent.

Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis—John Stryker, Director; Chas. D. Merwin, Secretary.

Ohio and Mississippi—W. H. G. Clement, Vice President and General Superintendent; F. W. Stuart, General Ticket Agent; T. Lough, General Freight Agent.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati—Wm. Prescott, President; R. N. Brown, Supt.'s C. K. Lounds, Gen'l Freight Agent; J. A. Ross, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Indiana Central—A. F. Smith, General Supt.; Meades Cummings, Gen'l Freight Agent; Mr. Murphy, General Freight Agent.

Peru and Indianapolis—E. Corning, President; Dean Richmond, Vice President; J. H. Clendell, Director.

Madison and Indianapolis—Mr. Brown, President; B. W. Bonsfield, General Freight Agent.

Lafayette and Indianapolis—W. Cass, Director; H. H. Hanna, General Freight Agent; Thomas A. Scott, Gen'l Supt.; L. S. Haupt, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Terre Haute and Richmond—Mr. Barrett, President; W. Prescott Smith, Master of Transit; L. M. Coit, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Toledo and Wabash—Warren Colburn, Vice President; Gen. Dodge, Director.

Great Western of Canada—J. Brydges, Managing Director; Mr. Morris, Canada; Mr. Hayes, General Freight Agent.

Western Railroad, Mass—Henry Gray, Thomas L. Greene, Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula—S. Williamson, Director; Wm. Bingham, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. Bingham, Ticket Agent.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh—Railway of Canada—J. Lewis Grant, Superintendent.

Grand and Clarendon and Trent—J. Durand, Superintendent; J. M. Kinney, General Ticket Agent.

Buffalo and New York City—Millard Fillmore, President and Superintendent; Lafayette Devereux, General Freight Agent; Mr. Law of Jr. Freight and Ticket Agent.

Niagara Falls Branch—Mr. Barrett, President; W. Cornell, Secretary.

Dayton and Michigan—Orra Follett, President; John H Hudson, Superintendent; James H. Stead, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati—L. M. Hubby, President; E. P. Cox, Secretary; Edward Atkins, General Ticket Agent.

Central Ohio—D. S. Gray.

Boston and Worcester—T. T. Homer, Director; E. B. Phillips, Secretary.

Cleveland, Hamilton and Dayton—Oran Follett, President; Shoe Store, 128 Lake street. m27-1y1m&w

Columbus, Piqua and Indiana—Jeff. P. Slater, Superintendent; B. Bonsfield, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Sacramento Railroad—A. S. Chithers, Supt.

Marietta and Cincinnati—Mr. Hutton, Director.

Wednesday forenoon was spent in organization and appointing committees. During the afternoon a motion was made that it would be the time from New York to Chicago, which was reduced to 36 on motion of Mr. Rice of the Michigan Central. A committee then proceeded to pro-rate the thirty-five hours between New York and Chicago, so as to fix a time card for the morning train West.

After it had all been settled, and the running time at the leading points announced, Mr. Rice, of the Michigan Central—who had left the room to consult with Mr. Cornell—re-entered the room and startled the committee by saying that he labored under a misunderstanding when he proposed the difference between New York and Chicago to be thirty-five hours. He was not aware that time was to be pro-rated, but supposed some other roads were to do the fast running, and they be allowed to run at regular speed. The speed to be run between stations would be at least thirty-five miles an hour, as the whole rate, including stoppages, was over twenty-eight miles an hour. He dared not run his trains so fast.

Mr. Moran—"The gentleman wanted fast time. I supposed that the committee have overruled me, I am disposed to give gentlemen all they want in this matter. If fast running is the arrangement, I am willing to make it fifty miles an hour, so that we may run to ruin together. The gentleman did not care how we suffered as long as his own shoulders were not burdened. I suppose we have him to bear his share of the load he endeavored to put on our shoulders."

After some dispute and delay the whole vote on the subject of time was reconsidered. During the discussion the feeling of most of the roads, except those of New York Central and Erie, was in favor of slow running. The New York Central was opposed to it, because it wanted a chance to crowd the New York and Erie in the matter of reaching Buffalo from New York, a design understood and fiercely combated by Mr. Moran.

Mr. Moran now moved that the time between New York and Chicago be thirty-five hours, *and be not pro-rated.*

This brought Mr. Moran to his feet in a state of high excitement. He denounced such conduct as scandalously outrageous. He said it was mean and despicable. Fraiment of him—contemptible and ungenerous. He had been willing to allow a reconsideration, and such a

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MONETARY.

Miscellaneous.

Insurance.

Legal Notices.

Transportation.